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General and complete disarmament

Czech Republic, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey: draft resolution

Preventing the risk of radiological terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the essential contribution of radioactive materials and sources to social and economic development, and the benefits drawn from their use,

Recognizing also the determination of the international community to combat terrorism, as evident in relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions,

Deeply concerned by the threat of terrorism and the risk that terrorists may acquire, traffic in or use radioactive materials or sources in radiological dispersion devices,

Recalling the importance of international conventions aimed at preventing and suppressing such a risk, in particular the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism,[1] adopted on 13 April 2005,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) adopted on 28 April 2004, which stresses in particular the need for taking effective measures to account for, secure and physically protect sensitive materials, such as radioactive material and sources,

Stressing the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in promoting and reinforcing the safety and security of radioactive materials and sources, in particular through supporting the improvement of national regulatory infrastructure,

Taking note of the importance of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management[2] with respect to the safety of the end of life of radioactive sources,

[1] See resolution 59/290.
[2] See GOV/INF/821-GC(41)/INF/12 and Corr.1, appendix 1.

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Taking note in particular of the objectives and principles of the code of conduct on the safety and security of radioactive sources adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency[3] and the Agency's revised action plan for the safety and security of radioactive sources,

Taking note of resolutions GC(49)/RES/9 and GC(49)/RES/10 adopted by the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at its forty-ninth regular session,

Welcoming the ongoing individual and collective efforts by Member States to take into account in their deliberations the dangers posed by the lack or insufficiency of control over radioactive materials and sources, and recognizing the need for States to take more effective measures to strengthen those controls,

Welcoming also the fact that Member States have undertaken multilateral actions to address this issue, as reflected in General Assembly resolution 57/9 of 11 November 2002 and Security Council resolution 1540 (2004),

Noting in particular the findings of the International Atomic Energy Agency International Conference on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, held in Bordeaux, France, from 27 June to 1 July 2005,

Mindful of the urgent need for addressing, within the United Nations framework and through international cooperation, this threat to international security,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to support international efforts to prevent, and if necessary suppress, the acquisition and the use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources;

2. *Urges* Member States to take and strengthen national measures, as appropriate, to prevent, and if necessary suppress, the acquisition and the use by terrorists of radioactive materials and sources, in particular by taking effective measures to account for, secure and physically protect such high-risk materials in accordance with their international obligations;

3. *Invites* Member States to sign and ratify the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism;[1]

4. *Also invites* Member States to support and endorse the efforts of the International Atomic Energy Agency to enhance the safety and security of radioactive sources, and calls upon all States to work towards following the guidance contained in the International Atomic Energy Agency code of conduct on the safety and security of radioactive sources[3] and to notify the Director General of the Agency of their intention to do so, as envisaged by the relevant resolutions of the General Conference;

5. *Encourages* cooperation among and between Member States and relevant regional and international organizations for strengthening national capacities in this regard;

6. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-second session an item entitled "Preventing the risk of radiological terrorism".

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[3] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 2002* (Austria, July 2003) (GC(47)/2), resolution GC(47)/RES/7B.